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by

# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: June 10, 1952

BAC

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JUNE 1, 1952

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE		TOTAL PRODUCTION (in thousands)			Indicated June 1, 1952
	Aver- age 1941- 50	Indi- cated June 1, 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	1951	
Winter wheat.....bu.	17.7	16.2	20.8	799,977	645,469	1,060,298
Rye....."	12.1	12.4	12.3	28,095	21,410	16,974
CONDITION JUNE 1						
Percent						
All spring wheat...bu.	84	85	76	284,687	342,005	1/265,859
Durum.....	84	85	70	—	—	—
Other spring.....	84	85	76	—	—	—
Hay, all.....	84	86	87	—	—	—
Hay, wild.....	82	85	81	—	—	—
Hay, alfalfa.....	86	91	89	—	—	—
Hay, clover and timothy:	85	90	90	—	—	—
Pasture.....	85	86	88	—	—	—
Early potatoes 2/..	79	81	83	—	—	—

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)				Indicated June 1, 1952	
	Average		1950	1951		
	1941-50	1950				
Peaches.....bu.	3/ 68,186	3/ 50,627	3/ 63,627	69,365		
Pears....."	3/ 30,306	29,312	3/ 30,028	30,160		
Cherries (12 States)ton:	3/ 191	239	3/ 230	258		
Apricots (3 States) "	3/ 229	215	183	176		

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ 19 States.

3/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

Release:  
June 10, 1952  
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CROP PRODUCTION, JUNE 1, 1952  
(Continued)

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/

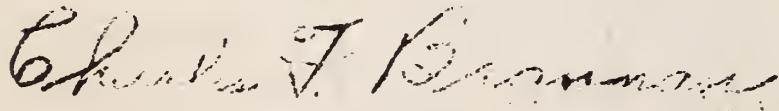
CROP	Average 1940-49	1949	1950	Indicated 1951
		Thousand boxes		
Oranges and Tangerines..	102,986	108,465	121,710	122,400
Grapefruit.....	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,350
Lemons.....	12,993	11,360	13,450	12,800

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK		EGGS	
	Average	1951	Average	1951
	1941-50	1952	1941-50	1952
April	10,378	10,215	10,129	6,288
May	12,348	12,164	12,049	6,011
Jan. - May Incl.	48,692	48,357	48,020	27,395
				Millions
				28,320
				29,740

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:



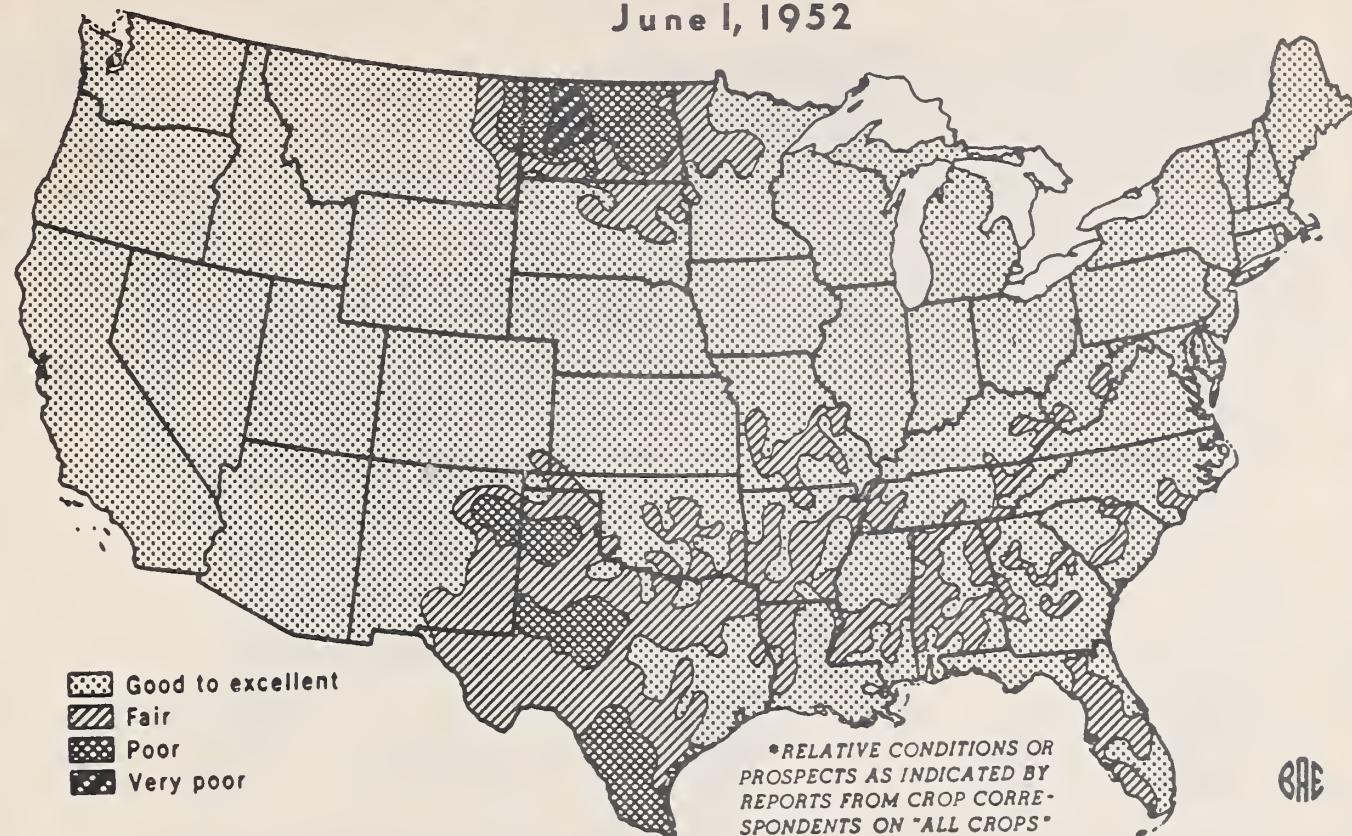
CHARLES F. BRANNEN  
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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# CROP PROSPECTS\*

June 1, 1952

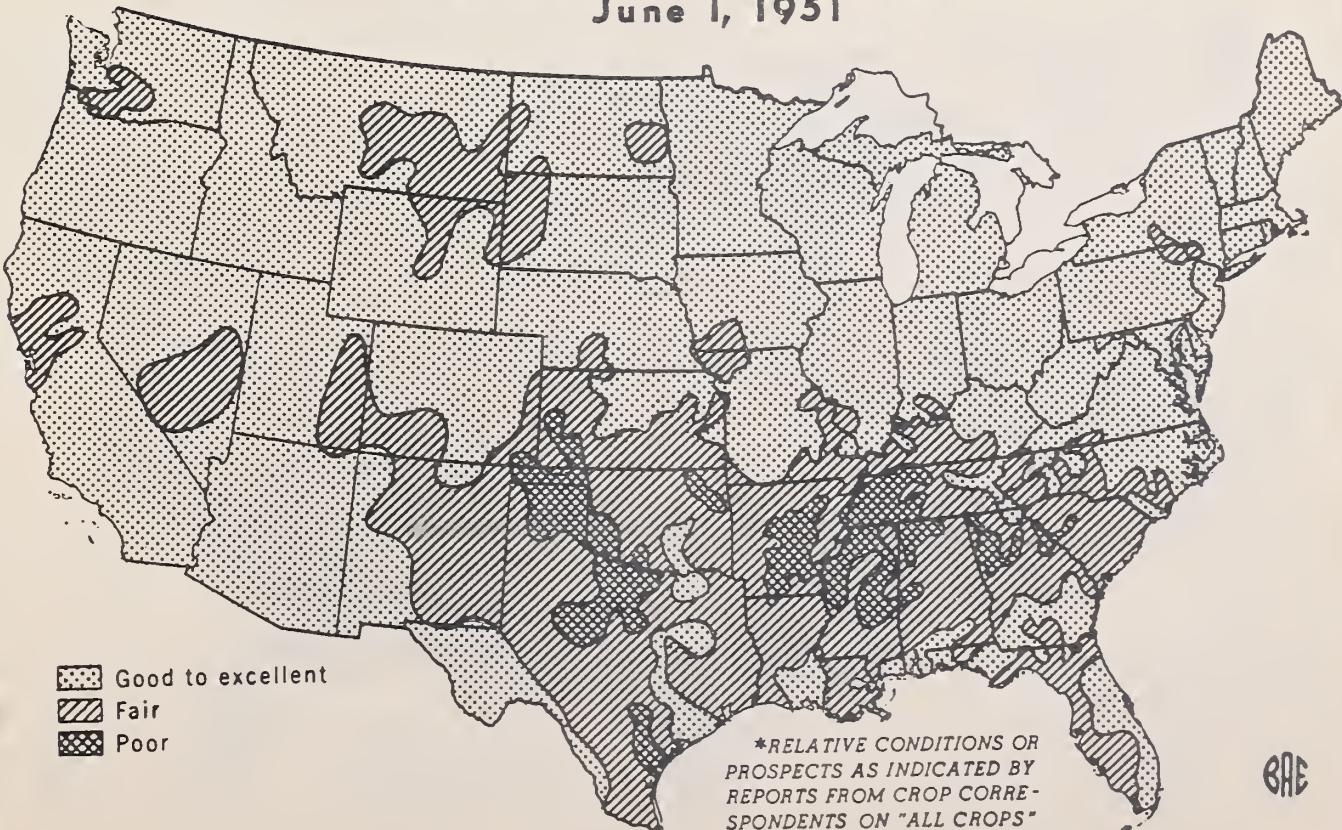


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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# CROP PROSPECTS\*

June 1, 1951

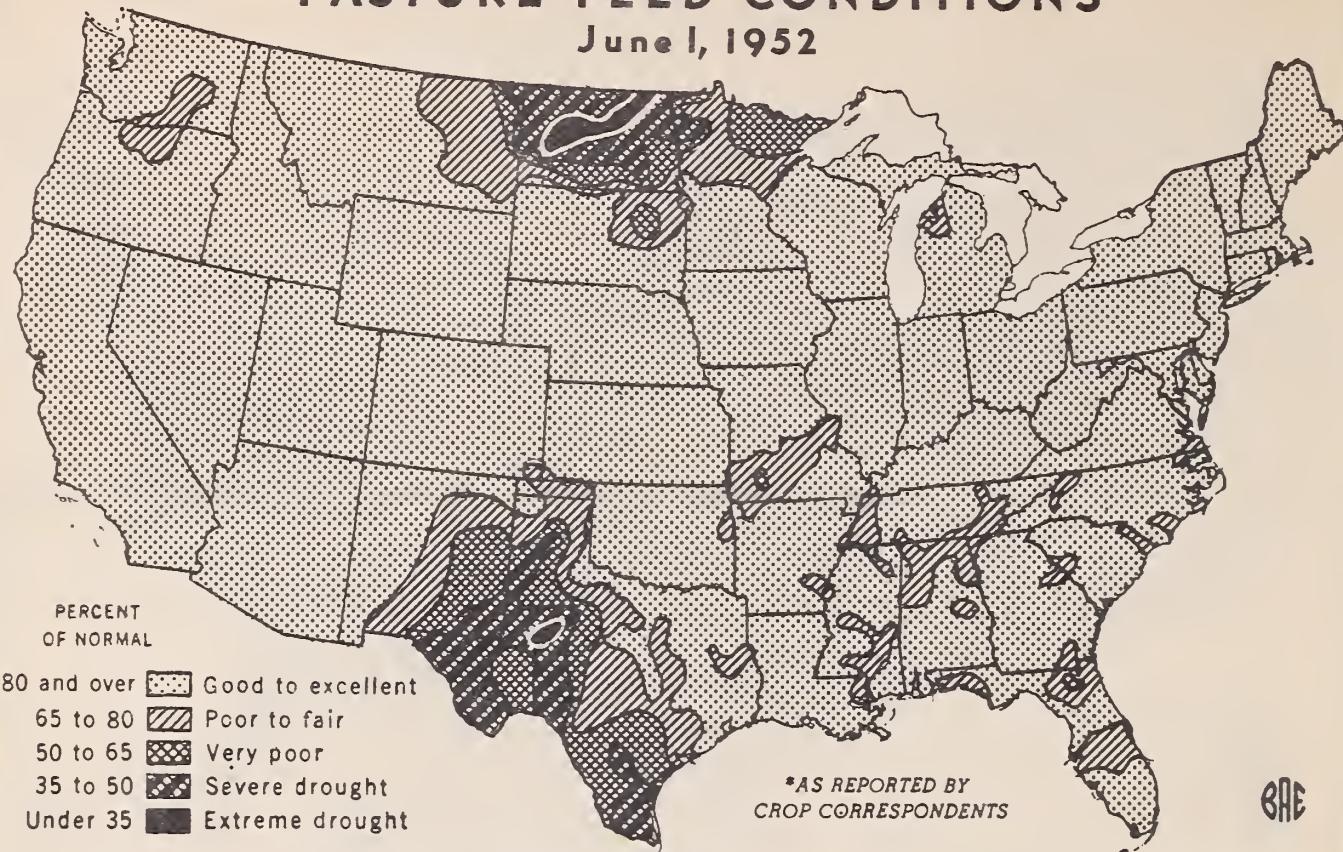


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

June 1, 1952



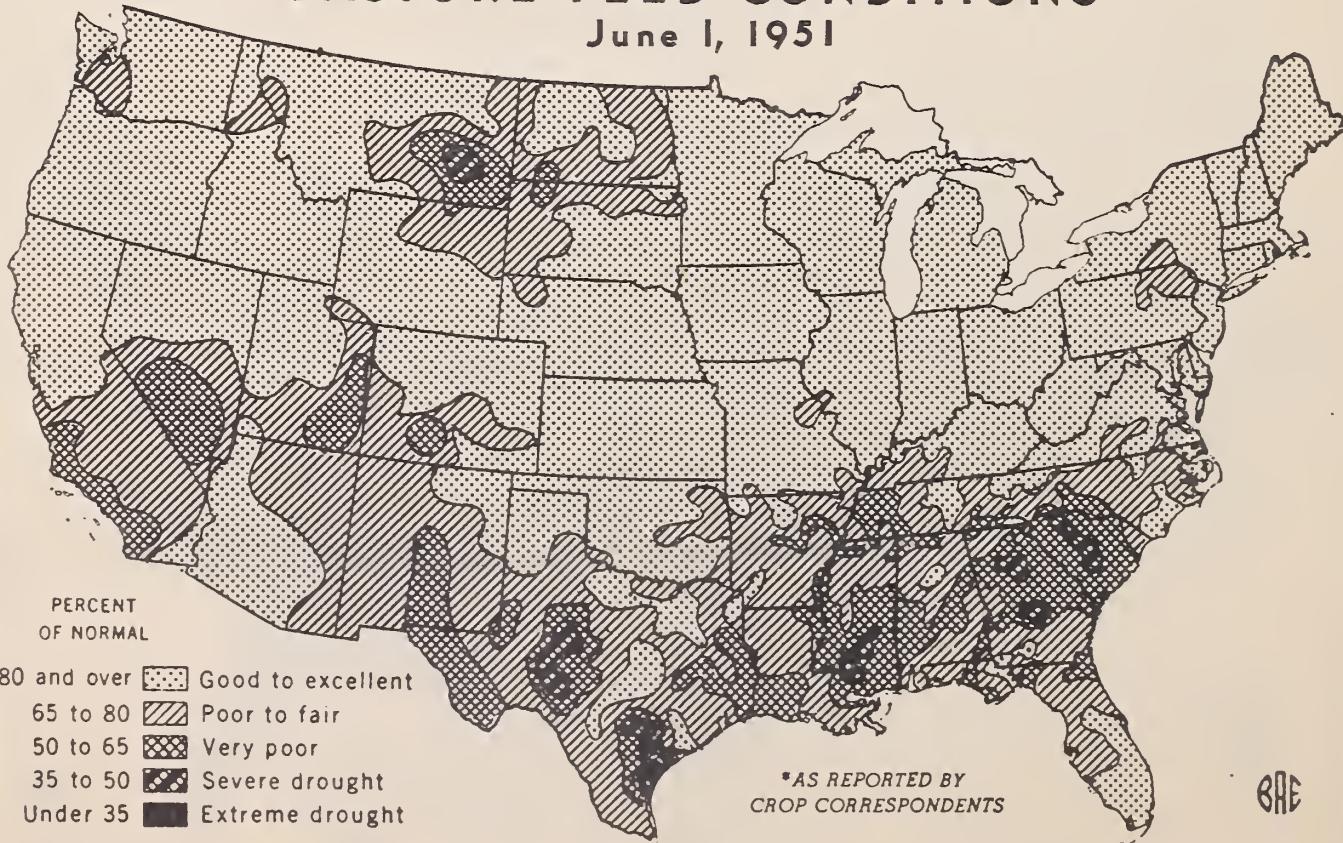
\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48679 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

June 1, 1951



\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48200 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF JUNE 1, 1952

Progress of 1952 crops was about normal for June 1, although farmers had some unfavorable weather to cope with in May. Yield prospects for winter wheat continued to improve as harvest neared; in fact, harvest was started in the Southwest and South. Spring work made about normal progress, despite delays from excessive rains and wet fields in some sections of the Northeast and eastern Corn Belt, and from dryness in much of the Dakotas. Seeding of spring grains was largely completed. Planting of cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghums, and peanuts in some cases was started earlier than usual, but was at about the usual stage for June 1. In most areas soil moisture supplies were satisfactory and irrigation water supplies were the best in years.

Winter wheat prospects continued to improve with the generally favorable weather during May. Production is now estimated at 1,060 million bushels, 74 million more than on May 1. If this production is realized it would top the previous record winter wheat outturn of 1947 by a narrow margin. Harvest started in the Southwest during the latter part of May, at about the usual date. Damage from April and May frosts appeared to be relatively slight in the Great Plains. Wheat had advanced to the ripening stage in south central Kansas and virtually all wheat in that State was headed by June 1. Soil moisture appeared adequate throughout the entire Great Plains winter wheat area. Insects and disease were causing only slight damage. Harvest also was starting in the Southeast, with excellent yields reported. Winter wheat was making good progress in the important eastern Corn Belt with most fields in Illinois and Indiana at the heading stage. The crop was also heading in the Pacific Northwest, where soil moisture was only temporarily adequate. Spring wheat production is estimated at about 266 million bushels, with much question about prospects in much of North and South Dakota. The total wheat crop forecast is thus 1,326 million bushels, second largest of record.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of  
June 1, 1952

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Spring grains were mostly seeded at usual dates. In some areas seeding was started a little later than usual, but farmers took advantage of favorable weather to speed up the work. However, in some other areas, such as Kansas and Nebraska and parts of the Northeast, delays beyond usual desirable seeding dates resulted in oats and barley acreages being short of those intended. Progress of spring grains has been about normal, ranging from advanced in Iowa and much of the Corn Belt to delays by wet soils and cool weather in the Northeast. In the important Minnesota-Dakotas area germination and growth has been delayed by dry soils. Most of the flax had been sown by June 1, although many North Dakota growers were awaiting rain before resuming seeding. Some rice remained to be seeded in Arkansas, but most of the crop in the South and in California had made usual progress. As a whole, shifts in acreages of the various crops appeared to be small, but the extent of change will not be known until the crop report for July 1.

An early start in planting corn was possible in much of the Corn Belt and, while wet weather in May caused some delay, most of the acreage was planted by June 1. Some acreage in Ohio and Pennsylvania remained to be planted in June. Because of cool, wet weather in May, germination and growth has been a little slow, some corn does not show the desired color, and cultivation has been delayed. However, much of the retardation of corn is being remedied by favorable conditions in June. Planting of soybeans was well along and a good start had been made on sorghums. In the South some replanting of cotton was necessary because of excessive rains in many areas. Growth of cotton has been retarded by cool nights and some fields were grassy, but stands were rather uniformly fair to good. Chopping had made nearly the usual progress. The weather favored tobacco setting in the main tobacco belt and the crop was making good progress on June 1. Peanut planting is well along and the season is mostly favorable for growth. The start of grain harvesting in the South has revealed good to excellent yields.

"All-crop" prospects are considerably better than average throughout most of the country. This is revealed by the map on page 3, which pictures the composite responses of farmer reporters to the question regarding crop prospects asked each June 1. In every region prospects are reported uniformly above average. By States, prospects are at a relatively low level in North Dakota, New Mexico, and scattered other sections, mostly in the South. The outlook is particularly favorable in many other States, notably Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and in New England.

Estimates are now available for only a few major crops. Winter wheat promises to become the largest crop of record, because of the large planted acreage, the relatively low abandonment, and the rather uniformly good yield prospects on most of the large acreage for harvest. The spring wheat crop, starting out under relatively poor conditions in much of the area, will fall a little below average and well below the large 1951 outturn. Harvest of fall-sown barley and oats has been started in the South, with good to excellent yields obtained. The first estimate of production of oats and barley will be made in the July 1 crop report this year. Rye production of less than 17 million bushels is now in prospect, with the smallest acreage for harvest of record and yield prospects reduced since May 1 by unfavorable conditions in Minnesota and the Dakotas. A hay crop fully as large as last year's record 108½ million tons appears in prospect, as a result of the favorable growing season thus far. Pastures were supplying good to excellent grazing rather generally. The chief exceptions were in North Dakota and adjacent areas, and in parts of Texas and New Mexico, where the poor pasture and hay situation may force some liquidation of live-stock. For the country as a whole, pasture condition was reported at a relative

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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June 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

high 88 percent, 3 points above average for June 1. Range pastures continued to improve during May, except in North Dakota, and some other dry sections. As a consequence, the condition of range livestock improved in most areas.

Milk production in May was relatively low, 2 percent below average for the month, but showed about the usual seasonal increase over April. Production per cow in herds on June 1 was second only to that of a year ago, reflecting the favorable production conditions and excellent pasture feed available. Milk cows continued to receive liberal rations of grain and concentrates. Egg production in May was about average for the month and was 2 percent larger than in May 1951. Production per hen virtually equalled the record rate of last May, but the number of layers in farm flocks in May was 4 percent below average although 2 percent larger than a year ago. Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching numbered 7 percent less than a year ago and 14 percent below average.

Early potatoes were reported in relatively good condition, 4 points above average for June 1. Harvest is active in California and shipments are expected to be very heavy during June. Digging is under way in North Carolina and movement may be heavy by mid-June. South Carolina potatoes should continue to move through most of June. Harvest was about completed in Florida, southern Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Prospects were favorable for truck crops for processing. Planting operations were pushed toward completion for sweet corn and snap beans, and for transplanting of tomatoes. Conditions are favorable for development, for cultivating row crops, and for harvest of asparagus and green peas. Condition of green peas was reported nearly 7 points above average. Fields were ready for planting such late crops as canning beets, lima beans, and others and for setting kraut cabbage after June 1. Total production of all spring commercial truck crops for fresh market, as now estimated, is slightly larger than a month ago, 1 percent less than in the spring of 1951 and a sixth above average. For summer harvest a slightly larger acreage, but a slightly smaller outturn than last year, is indicated on the basis of partial data now available. The watermelon crop in Texas was developing under favorable conditions. The California cantaloup crop is about two weeks later than usual.

Deciduous fruit prospects are slightly below a year ago. The apple crop is expected to be about average, though slightly below the 1951 harvest. The crop in the Northwest was hurt by late freezes. The peach crop is forecast larger than last year, reflecting a larger production in the Midwest. The indicated pear production is slightly above the 1951 crop. A large sweet cherry crop is forecast this year, but a smaller sour cherry output is expected. The grape crop outlook is below a year ago, mainly because California expects a crop below the 1951 season. Production of apricots, plums, and prunes this year is indicated materially below the large 1951 production. The 1951-52 production of citrus was large. Oranges were a record crop but grapefruit were below average. The outlook for the 1952-53 citrus crop is very good in Florida, California, and Arizona but production in Texas and Louisiana will be very short compared with the crops before the 1951 freeze.

CORN: Corn crop prospects on June 1 were generally favorable, with the bulk of the acreage planted.

Planting progress was about on schedule over most of the important Corn Belt States, except in Ohio and Indiana where wet fields had delayed planting somewhat. However, good weather since June 1 has been favorable for planting and cultivation of some early planted fields which had become weedy. Planting was a little earlier than usual in the Dakotas, Kansas, and Nebraska, where conditions were somewhat drier in early May. On June 1 planting was about 95 percent completed.

in Iowa and Illinois and nearing completion in other Corn Belt States. Corn growth over most of the Midwestern States was retarded by cool weather during late May. "Corn" weather since the first of the month should stimulate more normal growth. Wet soil and cool weather have retarded planting and growth in some of the Eastern and Northeastern States.

Conditions were favorable for corn in the South Central and South Atlantic States on the first of June, except along the Atlantic Coast where cool nights had retarded growth. The crop in Kentucky and Tennessee was in varying stages of development, but prospects were generally good. Corn was tasseling in central and eastern Texas and was in the roasting ear stage in the Coastal Bend. In the West, particularly Colorado, corn was in good condition, much having been cultivated once.

ALL WHEAT: The 1952 production of all wheat (total fall and spring-sown crops) is forecast at 1,326 million bushels, second only to the record crop of 1947 of 1,359 million bushels. A crop this size would be about one-third larger than the 987 million crop produced in 1951 and would exceed the 10-year average production of 241 million bushels. Winter wheat harvest is under way in earlier areas and the crop is heading and starting to fill as far north as Nebraska and areas of comparable latitude. Overall crop prospects were improved materially during May by adequate rainfall and moderate temperatures over much of the winter wheat producing areas. Recent growth and development of spring wheat in the extreme northern plains area has been retarded by droughty conditions. The effect of the lack of rainfall over much of North Dakota and parts of South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota was offset to some extent by the cool temperatures during late May.

WINTER WHEAT: A record production of 1,060 million bushels of winter wheat is currently forecast, based on crop conditions as of June 1. This exceeds the May 1 forecast by 74 million bushels and is 415 million larger than the 645 million bushel crop of 1951. The 1941-50 average production is 800 million bushels and the previous record crop was 1,059 million bushels in 1947. The 1952 crop has shown progressive improvement since emerging from the winter dormant period. Improvement was particularly marked during May as a result of favorable weather over the major portion of the winter wheat area. The yield per harvested acre for the United States is estimated at 20.8 bushels. This compares with 16.2 bushels in 1951 and the average of 17.7 bushels. In addition to higher yields contributing to a gain in production over a year ago, about 51 million acres remain for harvest this year, compared with the 39.8 million acres harvested in 1951.

Rains have been generally well spaced and very beneficial to the crop in the Great Plains area. In this area, vegetative growth is extremely rank, making the crop more susceptible to hot, dry winds should they occur at a later date. However, offsetting this is the fact that current soil moisture reserves are sufficient in the earlier areas to carry the crop through much of the filling period.

In Kansas, moderate temperatures during the past month were very favorable for the filling of wheat. The plants are an excellent color and conditions at present point to a near-record crop of heavy test weight. Examination of the crop reveals only minor damage to date due to the April 10 freeze. Combining of early maturing wheat fields is expected to start about June 12-15. Practically all the crop has headed while about 5 percent was turning as of June 1.

Harvest began May 22 in southern Oklahoma, but has been delayed to some extent due to intermittent rains. Effects of the April freeze have been minor to date and the Oklahoma crop advanced rapidly during May under generally favorable conditions.

**CROP REPORT**as of  
June 1, 1952**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Timely showers in the northern High Plains of Texas during May improved wheat prospects there. General rains which fell during the first two days of June should be adequate to mature the crop in that area. Harvest started soon after mid-May in the Low Rolling Plains and Cross-Timbers areas with fair to good yields reported. Wheat was heading out in the later High Plains area where harvest will start about mid-June.

Colorado is expected to produce its largest crop of record, with most of the production concentrated in the northeastern and east central counties. Straw growth is heavy, but the crop is well rooted and moisture mostly ample to insure good fills and high yields. Hail damage was severe in local eastern areas. The Nebraska crop is developing well and a record crop is also indicated. Western Nebraska areas are especially promising. Moisture supplies are adequate unless the weather in June is unusually hot and dry.

Relatively good yields are in prospect in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, with each State showing improvement over a month ago. Wheat is heading out in the northern part of these States and beginning to ripen in the southern parts with harvest having started in southwest Missouri.

In the Atlantic and Southeastern States wheat prospects showed general improvement during May. In the Pacific Northwest, the crop continues to make favorable progress, but moisture is limited in some areas.

**ALL SPRING WHEAT:** A 1952 spring wheat crop of 265,859,000 bushels is forecast, based on the June 1 condition of the crop. This production compares with 342,005,000 bushels produced last year and the 1941-50 average of 284,687,000 bushels. Spring wheat production prospects have been sharply limited this year by droughty conditions centering in North Dakota, the heart of the spring wheat belt, and extending into northwestern Minnesota, north central South Dakota, and eastern Montana. The intended acreage of the crop this spring, while slightly less than last year, was 17 percent above average. The lower production in prospect for this year will result from yields which are expected to average substantially lower in the main producing areas. Seeding was completed as early or earlier than usual and germination was generally satisfactory except for the latest seeded fields. Despite the protracted dry period in the main producing area, stands were generally satisfactory and the crop still had a good color on June 1.

Soil moisture and growing conditions are satisfactory in southern and central Minnesota, east central South Dakota, western Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 24,304,000 bushels, compared with a 1951 crop of 35,820,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 37,950,000 bushels. A large part of the crop was planted nearly three weeks earlier than usual, following a winter of very light snowfall. Rainfall has been extremely low since seeding. Wild oats have been a problem in many durum fields and some acreage has already been plowed up and abandoned.

The production of Other Spring Wheat is forecast at 241,555,000 bushels this year, compared with 306,185,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 246,738,000.

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RYE: The smallest rye crop since 1934 is now in prospect. Lower yield prospects in the important producing States of South Dakota, North Dakota, and Minnesota have reduced the U. S. production forecast from a month ago, despite improvement in much of the rest of the country. Dry weather in the rye areas of the Dakotas and Minnesota, with some likelihood of further acreage abandonment, has reduced the prospective production sharply in this region.

The June 1 forecast of 16,974,000 bushels compares with 17,795,000 bushels a month ago and with last year's crop of 21,410,000 bushels. The average yield per acre estimated on June 1 is only slightly below the final yield of 1951, but the acreage remaining for harvest this year is only 1,381,000 acres, the smallest on record. This total is down 20 percent from the 1,733,000 acres harvested last year, and compares with the 10-year average of 2,294,000 acres.

According to June 1 reports, yield prospects improved in 18 of the 35 States in which estimates of rye production are made. But these increases in the minor rye-producing areas were more than offset by poorer yield prospects of the Dakotas and Minnesota.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Prospects in the commercial areas point to about an average crop for 1952. The western crop will again be short because of the damage caused by the late freezes in Washington, although the outlook for the area is moderately above the short crop of 1951. The eastern crop is expected to be above average but below the large crops of 1950 and 1951. In the Central States prospects are for about an average crop but below the large 1951 production.

In the eastern States, wet cloudy weather during blooming and pollination resulted in an uneven set of fruit in many areas. The New York crop of R. I. Greening and Baldwin appears light. Red Delicious bloomed heavily. In Pennsylvania the crop is late. Early apples promise a fair crop. Staymans are generally very light. Yorks set unevenly in some areas while Delicious, Jonathan and McIntosh average a good set.

In Maryland and West Virginia the set is uneven and the drop to date has been heavy in some areas. In Virginia, prospects are generally good although the important northern counties expect only a fair crop. Yorks have an irregular set. Staymans are generally light throughout the State. The North Carolina crop is expected to be good.

The bloom in Ohio was light after the large 1951 crop. In Illinois, the set varies widely by orchards, ranging generally from zero to moderate. The Michigan early blooming varieties have a good set while the later blooming varieties have a light set.

In Idaho, prospects are good, with heavy production indicated for the Payette-Emmett area. The Washington Red Delicious crop was hurt by the late April freezes in both the Yakima and Wenatchee district and prospects are very spotted. Some orchards report a complete failure. There was some damage to Jonathans while Winesaps generally escaped damage. In Oregon, conditions vary widely in the Hood River Valley, but on the whole are favorable and better than a year ago. Frost did some damage to Delicious apples, but <sup>the</sup> outlook is better than a year ago. Prospects for Newtowns are favorable. In California a fair crop is in prospect. Astrachans are generally light while prospects for Gravensteins are for an average production. Late varieties are showing relatively good prospects.

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**PEACHES:** Prospects on June 1 were for a 1952 peach crop of 69,365,000 bushels, 9 percent above the 1951 crop and 37 percent above 1950. Prospects this year were generally fair to good in all areas except Texas. The north-central States have a much larger production than the short crop last year, which accounts for most of the increase for the country.

The crop in the 10 Southern States is now indicated at 13,111,000 bushels, a decline of 4 percent from a month ago. The 1951 crop was 13,512,000 bushels while the 10-year average is 15,002,000 bushels. The North Carolina outlook remains favorable. Generally, this year's set was slightly lighter than the set of 1951; however, yields are expected to be heavy, with size and quality are likely to be considerably better than last year. Light shipments of early varieties had begun by June 1. The South Carolina crop is of good quality and movement in substantial volume was expected around the second week of June. The Georgia crop will be of good quality, though the season is about two weeks later than normal. Hail storms have caused considerable damage in local areas. The Dixired variety will start moving the second week of June and Early-Red-Free about the third week. Hileys are expected to move in volume by the last week of June. Alabama expects a production of more than double the short crops of 1950 and 1951. Prospects continue bright for a good crop in the Chilton County commercial area. The Arkansas crop is much larger than last year and is very good in quality and size. Prospects in Oklahoma are good in the northeastern part but are very poor in the southeastern section. Poor prospects in Texas are reported to be due to the effect of late freezes and an unfavorable dormant season.

The New York crop is indicated at 1,280,000 bushels or slightly below the 1951 crop. The set appears satisfactory this season. Prospects in the Middle Atlantic States, (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland) are below a year ago but above 1950. In New Jersey, winter killing of buds was very heavy and the crop will be light. The outlook varies widely by areas. In Pennsylvania a good peach crop is in prospect, though some orchards will have a small production. The Virginia crop is good in all areas. The set is heavy and thinning is necessary in practically all orchards. Some early Virginia peaches will be marketed around the first of July. Prospects in West Virginia are good. In Maryland early varieties have a better set than the late ones, with Elbertas probably the lightest.

The prospects in the North Central States total 7,871,000 bushels, more than three times the small crop of 2,242,000 bushels in 1951 but near the 1950 crop of 7,847,000. In Ohio, low temperatures early last winter killed practically all peach buds in the central part of the State, but the set of fruit for both the northern and southern counties ranged from fair to good. The set of peaches in Illinois commercial areas is good this year. In Michigan, many trees have been removed because of damage from the severe freeze of November 1950. The bloom this year was heavy and thinning will be necessary in nearly every orchard.

The Western States are expecting a peach crop of 39,475,000 bushels, slightly larger than 1951 production and about one-fourth larger than the 1950 crop. Colorado production is indicated at 2,565,000 bushels, more than 8 times the small crop of 1951 of 316,000 bushels and twice the 1950 crop of 1,219,000 bushels. With a heavy set, quality and size may be affected because of the expense and lack of labor for thinning. The Washington crop was damaged by the late April freezes but peaches were not hurt as much as apples and pears. The

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prospects in Oregon were reduced by the late April freezes but the outlook is better than a year ago. In California, prospects are for a good peach production this year. Thinning of Clingstones is not yet completed. Freestones are making good development and marketing of very early table varieties started the first week of June. Early Elberta varieties are reported to have set better than the regular Elbertas.

PEARS: The pear crop is forecast at 30,160,000 bushels, substantially the same as the revised 1951 production of 30,028,000 bushels and slightly above the 1950 crop.

The bloom in New York was moderately heavy and the set appears to be good. Spotted frost damage occurred in the Hudson Valley area around May 1. An above average crop is expected in Michigan. In the South Atlantic and South Central States the set is generally good and production prospects are better than last year. Texas and Oklahoma, however, suffered spring freezes.

The prospective Bartlett crop for the Pacific Coast States is 18,821,000 bushels, compared with 19,118,000 bushels in 1951, while the other varieties promise 6,521,000 bushels compared with 6,434,000 bushels a year ago. In Washington, the Bartlett crop was severely damaged by late frosts and prospects are for a crop 8 percent less than last year. Winter pears were not damaged so severely, though prospects are quite variable over the State. Expected production for winter pears in Washington is 1,524,000 bushels, the same as last year. The Oregon Bartlett crop is forecast at 2,166,000 bushels, substantially the same as for 1951, while the prospective crop for other varieties is larger than last year. The Rogue River Valley Bartlett crop is expected to be somewhat under 1951. There is some frost marked fruit, which may be eliminated through thinning. The Bartlett crop in the Hood River Valley, however, will be considerably larger than last year's rather small production. The winter pear crop promises to be above last year. California Bartlett pear prospects are good, with a crop now indicated the same as last year. Prospects for other varieties are below the large 1951 crop but above average. Hardys have a heavy set but Winter Nelis are considerably lighter than a year ago.

GRAPES: Prospects for grapes in California are for smaller crops of all types than were produced last year. Wine varieties in the coastal counties were damaged by the April freeze. In the San Joaquin Valley winds did some damage to raisin varieties, especially to new canes. Raisin variety grapes in the desert areas, for table use, are expected to start to market about mid-June. Some low-lying vineyards in the heavy Tokay areas in San Joaquin County were damaged by frost in early May but the damage is expected to be small. Thinning has not yet started.

Growth has been satisfactory in most New York and Pennsylvania vineyards. Frequent rains interfered with cultivation and made it difficult to carry out effective spray programs. Early prospects are very good in Michigan following the short crop of last year. The moisture supply is now good.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plums are forecast at 56,000 tons, compared with 62,000 tons indicated on May 1, 97,000 tons produced in 1951, and the 10-year average of 79,000 tons. Heavy winds in mid-May caused some damage to plums in the San Joaquin Valley. Shipments of early varieties started about May 25. In Michigan, prospects are favorable for plums. June 1 condition was reported at 75 percent compared with 58 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 61 percent.

**CROP REPORT**  
as of  
June 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1952  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

California dried prunes are forecast at 137,000 tons--40,000 tons less than the 1951 crop and 12,000 tons less than in 1950. California prune orchards are in very good condition and carried a heavy bloom, but shedding was exceedingly heavy.

The Washington prune crop was severely damaged by the late April freezes. Present prospects are very irregular in both the eastern and western areas. The important Yakima Valley shows generally poor prospects for prunes. In eastern Oregon, the reported condition is 73 percent compared with the 10-year average of 66 percent. The Milton-Freewater district was not seriously damaged by the late April frosts this year and irrigation water will be plentiful. However, about a fourth of the eastern Oregon prune trees have been pulled since the severe freeze damage in the winter of 1949-50. The condition of western Oregon prunes is reported at 51 percent compared with 64 percent a year ago and the average of 49 percent. A fair crop though short of last year, is indicated for western Oregon. The bloom was satisfactory but a late frost resulted in an irregular set. Idaho prune prospects are excellent.

**CITRUS:** The 1951-52 Orange crop is estimated at 117.9 million boxes--slightly above the 1950-51 crop of 116.9 million boxes and 19 percent more than average. The total Grapefruit crop is estimated at 40.4 million boxes--13 percent less than last season and 21 percent less than average. Florida tangerines are estimated at 4.5 million boxes--6 percent less than last season. California lemons are placed at 12.8 million boxes --5 percent less than last season's crop and slightly below average.

Oranges available for use after June 1 this year amount to about 25 million boxes--20 million California Valencias and 5 million Florida Valencias. Last year about 35 million boxes of oranges were used after June 1--27 million from California and 8 million from Florida. About 7.9 million boxes of grapefruit were available after June 1 this year, including 1.6 million from the California summer crop, 6.0 million in Florida and a few in Arizona. Abandonment of the remaining Florida grapefruit is expected to be heavy because of low prices. Last year there were about 5 million boxes of grapefruit used after June 1--almost 2 million of California summer fruit, about 2 million boxes from Florida, and about 1 million from Arizona. Fresh markets have taken more Florida oranges and grapefruit than last year to June 1 and processors have used almost a fourth more oranges. Processing of Florida grapefruit, however, is about a fourth less than last year to June 1.

The Florida citrus area received scattered showers the latter part of May, temporarily relieving the dry condition. Most groves are being irrigated where facilities are available. Dropping of new fruit continues to be excessive.

The Lower Valley of Texas received some good rains in the latter part of May and there is enough irrigation water at present. However, the rains came too late to prevent a very heavy drop of the early set. The condition of trees has greatly improved following the rains and new wood growth has started. A late bloom has started and may produce fruit.

Arizona citrus prospects are better than average. Irrigation water is the most plentiful in several years.

California growing conditions continued favorable during May. Moisture supplies are generally sufficient and the set of new fruit is satisfactory.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORT

as of  
June 1, 1952

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1952  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

**SWEET CHERRIES:** Production of sweet cherries is forecast at 106,030 tons. This compares with the revised production for 1951 of 71,790 tons and the 1950 crop of 82,050. All States, except New York, have prospects for crops equal to or larger than last year. The indicated production in California of 36,100 tons (15,400 tons Royal Anne and 20,700 tons other varieties) is unchanged from the May 1 forecast, but is nearly double the short 1951 crop. Weather has been mostly favorable for cherries in California and harvest is at a peak. Cherries average small in size in the heavy producing areas of San Joaquin County and a few other localities. The Washington forecast, at 17,800 tons, compares with 12,700 tons produced in 1951. There was extensive frost damage in the lower Yakima Valley and spotted damage elsewhere. Oregon's production is forecast at 24,800 tons compared with 16,700 tons last year. Spotted frost damage occurred in orchards at the lower elevations in western Oregon and The Dallas area. Most upland orchards, however, have good crops this year. The Dallas district will start harvesting for brining about June 10. Prospects are good in Montana, Colorado, and Idaho. Heavy winds in mid-May reduced prospects in Box Elder County of Utah. The June 1 forecast of production for Utah of 4,400 tons is 10 percent above 1951.

Michigan sweet cherries had a good pollination period and June 1 prospects indicate a crop of 9,100 tons, a third larger than in 1951. Prospects in Pennsylvania and Ohio indicate about the same tonnage as last year. The New York production forecast of 5,100 tons is 15 percent below 1951 production.

**SOUR CHERRIES:** The sour cherry crop is forecast at 152,030 tons, 4 percent less than the record crop of 156,240 tons in 1951. Total prospective tonnage in the Great Lakes States is about 3 percent below 1951, with improved prospects in Wisconsin and Michigan only partially offsetting lower production prospects in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Michigan expects a crop of 87,400 tons compared with 84,700 tons last year and 98,000 tons in 1950. The bloom was heavy but poor pollination weather prevailed in the late blooming areas. In New York a crop of 34,100 tons is indicated, 20 percent less than last year. Bloom was lighter than last year and pollination weather was cool. Pennsylvania and Ohio prospects of 9,800 and 2,370 tons, respectively, are somewhat less than 1951 production. Wisconsin cherry orchards came through the winter and spring with very little freeze damage. Current prospects point to a crop of 16,400 tons compared with 14,500 tons for 1951.

Sour cherry crop prospects in the Western States are below last year, except in Montana and Idaho where the set was heavy and prospects are good. The Colorado crop is forecast at 2,300 tons, sharply below the 3,200 tons produced in 1951. Poor pollination weather reduced the Utah crop. Spotted frost damage occurred in the producing areas of Washington and Oregon. Washington's prospective crop of 2,800 tons is 700 tons below 1951 and in Oregon the expected crop of 3,000 tons is also 700 tons less than 1951.

**ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS:** Condition of almonds in California on June 1 was 57 percent of normal, 11 points below a year ago and 5 points below the June 1 average. The set of almonds varies widely by areas this year. In most localities, almonds have made good growth to date.

The outlook for walnuts in California is good. Production is indicated at 71,000 tons, 4,000 tons above last year and about 3,000 tons above average. In Oregon, prospects for walnuts are favorable though some late frost damage occurred.

The prospects for filberts are generally good. The set is much better than a year ago.

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as of  
June 1, 1952

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Washington, D. C.,

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OLIVES AND FIGS: A good olive crop is indicated in California. The blossoms were generally abundant this year.

About an average crop of figs is in prospect in 1952 in California. Outlook for all of the four major varieties is good. Caprifification of Calimyrnas is in progress. A few Black figs from the desert valleys are on the local markets.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots is forecast at 175,500 tons--4 percent below the 1951 crop and 18 percent below the 1950 production. The California crop is placed at 155,000 tons, the same as a month ago. This tonnage compares with 172,000 tons produced in 1951 and the 10-year average of 203,700 tons. A few of the very early varieties started to fresh markets in late May. The Utah crop is indicated at 6,000 tons and is uniformly good after a late start. The Washington crop is forecast at 14,500 tons, or about 3 times the short 1951 crop. April freezes damaged the crop but not as severely as indicated earlier.

EARLY POTATOES: Conditions during May were favorable for development of potatoes in the early and intermediate States. Condition is reported at 83 percent of normal, the same as two years ago. Growers reported condition at 81 percent on June 1, 1951 and the average June 1 condition is 79 percent. Condition is below average in New Jersey, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Mississippi, Arkansas, and California. Condition reported for New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Oklahoma, and California is below the June 1, 1951 condition.

The condition of New Jersey potatoes shows considerable variation, even between adjoining fields. The condition reported for the State is the lowest for June 1 since 1947. May rainfall was excessive, causing leaching of fertilizer and some loss of acreage where soils were heavy. Growers are doing more side-dressing than usual. The condition of the commercial early crop in Missouri and Kansas is good. To date there has been no acreage lost in Kansas and flood losses in Missouri are less than were first expected. May rainfall was too heavy for best development of the Maryland and Delaware crops. Condition of the "farm" crop in Virginia is good but development of the commercial crop, especially in the Norfolk area, has been retarded. In the Norfolk area, some stands are irregular despite considerable replanting. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, stands are about normal in Accomack County but in Northampton County there are more skips than usual.

Condition of the North Carolina crop improved during May, but in some commercial areas irregular stands will reduce yields. Digging is under way in most commercial areas and movement of North Carolina potatoes was expected to become heavy during the second week of June. Yield prospects are favorable in South Carolina where digging was later than usual. However, volume movement got under way in late May and should continue until the last week of June. In Florida, yields from the winter acreage were generally satisfactory. A record-high yield per acre has been realized from the early spring acreage in this State. In Tennessee and Kentucky, prospects are favorable following the cool weather in May. Harvest in the Franklin-Coffee County area of Tennessee should begin about June 20, a little later than usual. Digging of the commercial crop in Kentucky is expected to start in early July. In south Alabama, the bulk of the commercial crop had been harvested by June 1.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 1, 1952

June 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Yields were excellent in Baldwin County. In the Atmore area of Escambia County, dry weather threatened the commercial acreage but timely rains fell during May. The Alabama "farm" crop got off to a slow start owing to cool weather and an extended dry period; but rains around mid-May were beneficial. Good yields were realized from the commercial acreage in Louisiana and Mississippi. The Arkansas crop got off to a slow start but growth was stimulated during May by warmer weather and adequate moisture. The condition of the Oklahoma crop is fair to good. Freezes in April thinned stands and delayed maturity of some commercial acreage in this State.

In Texas, about average yields were realized from the winter acreage but the early spring yields were below average. Growing conditions have been very favorable for the Texas Panhandle crop. Most of this acreage received good rains during the second half of May, and digging is expected to get under way in late June or early July.

For the California crop conditions were favorable during May and yield prospects improved considerably. However, yields are expected to be below a year earlier since the crop was retarded earlier in the season by frosts, unfavorable weather, and excessive rainfall. Harvest is now active in Kern, Tulare, and Fresno Counties and will get under way in Madera, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties about mid-June. Movement of California potatoes during June is expected to be very heavy.

It will be July before home-grown supplies are available in northern areas. In the South, however, digging of the farm acreage for local consumption should become active during June. Harvest of the commercial early crop in Mississippi and Louisiana was completed during May, and neared completion in Florida as the month ended. Only limited commercial acreage remained to be harvested in southern Alabama, mostly in Escambia County. Harvest was active in southern Georgia as May ended but only very limited acreage is grown in this area. June will be the month of heavy movement from California, Arizona, and the Carolinas. During this month, potatoes will also move in volume from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Tennessee but acreage is limited in these States. Volume movement from the Norfolk area and the Eastern Shore of Virginia should be reached during the second half of June. During the last week of June, light movement of Missouri and Kansas potatoes should occur.

SUGAR PRODUCTION (Revised): Production of sugar from the 1951 continental sugarcane and sugar beet crops totaled 1,970,000 tons, raw value, compared with 2,576,000 tons from the 1950 crops. The 1951 total is made up of 418,000 tons from cane and 1,552,000 tons from beets. In 1950 production from cane was 564,000 tons and 2,012,000 tons from beets.

The quantity of sugarcane used for sugar making in 1951 was 5,725,000 tons, or 12 percent less than in 1950. The 1951 sugar beet crop totaled 10,485,000 tons from 691,000 acres, compared with the 1950 crop of 13,535,000 tons from 925,000 acres.

HAY: The condition of this year's crop of all hay, reported at 87 percent of normal on June 1, is one point higher than a year ago, 3 points higher than average, and equal to the highest in 25 years. Favorable growing weather in May over most of the country and adequate supplies of irrigation water, maintained the good hay crop prospects reported earlier this season. Rains during the last week of May relieved the droughty conditions of the first part of the month in Wisconsin and Michigan.

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Washington, D. C.,

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June 1, 1952

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Condition of hay in the Atlantic and South Central States was higher than last year and above average. A dry area centering in North Dakota and including eastern Montana, north central South Dakota, and northwestern Minnesota was the main exception to the generally good situation. Hay crops in the northern two-thirds of Minnesota lacked sufficient moisture during May to make good growth. Dry weather slowed growth materially in North Dakota. In that State the condition of wire hay was 52 percent and all hay 53 percent, comparable with the poor hay years of 1934 and 1937. Insufficient rainfall during May also slowed hay growth in the southern two-thirds of Missouri and in western Tennessee.

Harvesting rate good progress during May. First cuttings of alfalfa were completed by June 1 in southern producing areas. Heavy rains hindered curing in Texas and Oklahoma but were beneficial to the second growth. Harvesting of first cuttings of alfalfa was nearing completion in Kansas, and was well under way in Nebraska by the end of the month. Hay crop prospects in these States, as well as in Colorado, Utah, and all western States, were mostly very good.

If farmers harvest hay from the acreage reported as intended in March, the total U. S. production of all hay in 1952 is likely to equal or exceed last year's record of 108.5 million tons. A crop of this size would be 7.4 million tons or 7 percent above the 10-year average. On the basis of present conditions all areas, except the important dry area, centering in North Dakota, should have ample supplies of hay this year.

**PASTURES:** On June 1 farm pastures were providing generally excellent grazing for livestock, and in most places carried an ample reserve of green feed. For the country as a whole, pasture feed conditions averaged 88 percent of normal which has been exceeded for the date only once in 30 years. There were, however, two areas of poor pastures, one in North Dakota and a portion of surrounding States, and the other extending from southern Texas into eastern New Mexico (see pasture map, page 4). However, pastures and ranges in the latter area have benefitted by recent rains. Good moisture conditions in most other parts of the country indicate a general abundance of early summer green feed for livestock.

In the Northern States from the Great Lakes eastward, pastures were providing excellent grazing with June 1 condition in nearly all those States 90 percent or above. Pastures in the North Atlantic States were a little better than a year ago, but those in Michigan and Wisconsin failed to equal last year's exceptionally high condition. In the western Corn Belt and central Great Plains, pastures were generally good to excellent except for dry areas in central and southern Missouri. Further north, however, pastures were not so good, with North Dakota suffering the worst early season drought since 1934. Pasture feed was adversely affected also in northern Minnesota and small sections of South Dakota and Montana.

In the Southern States as far west as Oklahoma and eastern Texas, pastures were generally excellent with only small sections affected by dry weather. In the lower Atlantic Coast and Gulf States, pastures were furnishing far better feed than a year ago, when they were suffering from drought. In the Southwest, pasture and range conditions on June 1 were very poor in the section from South Texas diagonally northwestward across the State to the lower Panhandle and extending into southeastern New Mexico. This was the result of earlier dry weather.

Recently, however, the area has benefitted materially from general rains though more is still needed in some sections. In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast Regions, pasture and range feed was generally excellent though lack of rain in parts of Washington and Oregon had limited growth late in May. For the entire Western group of States, this year's June 1 pasture feed condition was the highest for any year since 1942.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** Production of milk on farms in the United States during May totalled 12,049 million pounds--the third lowest for the month since 1940. May 1952 production was down 1 percent from a year ago and was 2 percent below the 10-year average for the month. On a per capita basis, May production averaged 2.48 pounds of milk per person per day--the lowest for the month in 35 years of record. Total farm milk output in May showed about the usual seasonal increase from April. Production conditions during May were favorable with excellent pasture feed available generally except for areas centering in North Dakota and Texas. Temperatures averaged normal or above over the country.

Nationally, milk production per cow in herds on crop reporters' farms on June 1 averaged 20.86 pounds, the second highest output for that date in records covering over a quarter century. This rate was about a quarter pound below the June 1 record high of last year, but was about 9 percent above the 10-year average for the date. Output per cow in reporters' herds was above average in all regions, with increases ranging from 6 to 13 percent. Production per cow was at a new record high level for June 1 in the East North Central and Western States. In the other regions, the rate per cow continued at near record levels. Production per cow on June 1 set a new high record in 11 States and equaled the record rate in 1 other. Of the milk cows in crop reporters' herds 75.7 percent were reported being milked on June 1, about average for the date.

Among the 30 States for which monthly estimates of milk production are available, only Indiana recorded a new May high. Production in California equaled the record high for May set in 1947. In Wisconsin, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the current May production has been exceeded only once previously. In four other States: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky, the May 1952 output was the third highest for the month in over 20 years of record. On the other hand, 8 States including Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Montana had a record low May milk production. Regionally, May production was particularly low in the West North Central States, with 4 of the 7 States reaching new lows.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State:	May	May	April	May	May	May	April	May	
	average:	1951	1952	1952	State	average:	1951	1952	
	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	
Million pounds									
N.J.	102	112	99	109	W. Va.	82	84	64	77
Pa.	525	569	498	563	W. C.	133	155	126	150
Ohio	529	542	450	566	S. C.	53	51	51	55
Ind.	367	389	315	412	Ky.	228	244	191	245
Ill.	568	525	407	494	Tenn.	223	241	198	232
Mich.	538	563	459	547	Ala.	124	119	116	127
Wis.	1,646	1,713	1,415	1,722	Miss.	149	153	122	149
Minn.	931	858	752	854	Okla.	368	200	156	196
Iowa	721	624	457	603	Tex.	399	329	326	323
No.	417	433	362	417	Mont.	73	57	43	55
N. Dak.	222	188	151	195	Idaho	137	119	101	120
S. Dak.	185	158	110	145	Utah	66	66	57	63
Nebr.	283	235	194	225	Wash.	308	182	156	182
Kans.	322	264	211	247	Oreg.	153	138	116	140
Va.	168	192	165	191	Calif.	558	578	563	592
					Other				
					States	1,966	2,085	1,756	2,064
					U.S.	12,548	12,164	10,129	12,049

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Cows in United States milking herds continued to receive liberal rations of grain and other concentrates as they moved on to pastures this year. On June 1, about three-fourths of the herds kept by crop reporters were receiving at least some grain or other concentrate feed. The quantity fed per cow averaged 4.24 pounds, the second highest for June 1 in 9 years of record, having been exceeded only in 1950 when pastures started slowly. The seasonal decline in grains fed per cow from April 1 this year was 32 percent or about average.

The June 1 rate of grain and concentrate feeding in the Western Region was at a record high, and in the North Atlantic, the previous high was equalled. In the South, the amount of grain and concentrates fed per cow averaged below a year ago when pastures were short, but higher than on any other June 1 in 9 years of record. In the East North Central States, feeding rates averaged higher than a year ago, but were lower than on June 1 in either 1947 or 1950. In the West North Central group of States, less grain and concentrates per cow were fed than on June 1 of the past three years, but in North Dakota where pastures are poor this year previous high records were equalled.

Concentrate rations costs were moderately higher than a year ago. In milk-selling areas, the value per 100 pounds in May averaged \$3.86, up 8 percent from May 1951. In cream-selling areas, concentrate rations were worth \$3.37 per 100 pounds, a gain of 4 percent over May a year ago. The milk-feed price ratio for May was about average and slightly below last year. The butterfat-feed ratio, while only a trifle under May a year ago, was about 4 percent below the longtime average for the month.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,983,000,000 eggs in May -- 2 percent more than in May last year, but about the same as the 1941-50 average. Egg production was above a year ago in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western States, the same in the West North Central and South Central and 1 percent less in the East North Central States. Increases from last year were 2 percent in the South Atlantic States, 6 percent in the West and 7 percent in the North Atlantic States. Egg production for the first 5 months of this year was 5 percent larger than in these months last year.

The rate of egg production during May was 18.3 eggs per layer, about equal to the record rate in May last year, compared with the average of 17.8 eggs. The rate was 1 percent below a year ago in the East North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central States, the same as last year in the North Atlantic and West North Central States, and in the West was 1 percent above last year. Rate per layer on hand during the first 5 months of this year was 82.6 eggs, compared with 80.6 last year and the average of 73.9 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 326,213,000 layers in May -- 2 percent more than in May last year, but 4 percent below average. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all areas except the North Central States where they were unchanged. Increases from last year were 1 percent in the South Central States, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the Western, and 6 percent in the North Atlantic States. The disappearance of layers from May 1 to June 1 was 5 percent which is about average, compared with 6 percent last year.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms June 1 are estimated at 488,794,000 -- 7 percent less than a year ago and 14 percent below the average. Young chicken holdings on June 1 were smaller than a year ago in all areas of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 2 percent in the North Atlantic States, 3 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the South Central, 8 percent in the West North Central, 9 percent in the South Atlantic, and 18 percent in the Western States.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

June 10, 1952

June 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

## HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS

AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

Year      North      E. North      W. North      South      South      Western      United  
             Atlantic      Central      Central      Atlantic      Central      States

## HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	43,014	64,908	96,463	30,582	63,248	30,887	329,102
1951	49,869	61,302	86,588	30,326	52,614	30,148	310,847
1952	52,927	61,685	86,329	31,165	53,917	31,792	317,815

## CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	67,835	115,581	174,542	53,438	108,247	40,988	565,632
1951	87,370	107,542	142,862	55,266	85,792	44,113	522,945
1952	85,874	104,501	132,014	50,413	79,883	36,109	488,794

## EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Number						
1941-50 (Av.)	57.6	57.6	57.8	50.2	49.8	56.6	55.4
1951	58.6	60.2	60.5	53.6	52.7	58.8	58.0
1952	58.6	59.1	60.1	53.6	52.8	58.9	57.6

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May averaged 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ .2 cents per dozen, compared with 45.2 cents last year. Egg prices decreased 1.0 cent per dozen from April 15 to May 15, compared with an average seasonal increase of 0.3 cent. Shell egg markets were weak early in May, but a firmer tone prevailed at the close of the month. The price trend was lower during the first part of the month, but was upward at most markets later in the period. Offerings of eggs were fully ample at all times. The into-storage movement increased and toward the end of May available warehouse space was scarce.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 24.3 cents on May 15, compared with 29.0 cents a year ago and with 26.0 cents on April 15. Live poultry markets fluctuated widely in May. Fryers or broilers opened weak and prices at farms in the eastern, southern and southwestern commercial production areas declined to the lowest levels so far this year. Prices recovered sharply around mid-month, but tapered off slightly at the close. Hens were lower at terminal markets, with prices to farmers in some mid-western States declining to the lowest level in two years. Offerings of hens were fully ample. Demand was spotty with young hens and heavy pullets preferred.

Turkey prices in mid-May averaged 32.0 cents per pound live weight, compared with 35.4 cents last year. Turkey markets during May were steady to firm. Prices at New York City were unchanged to 1 cent higher on dry packed young toms weighing 24 pounds and up, while young toms under 24 pounds advanced 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents and ice-packed young hens of 8 to 10 pounds closed 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents higher. Farm prices showed a 2.5 cent drop during the month ending May 15, owing mainly to the seasonal marketing of breeder hens.

The mid-May cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$4.23 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.02 a year ago. The May egg-feed price relationship was the least favorable since 1937. Farm chickens had the least favorable chicken-feed ratio since records began in 1924. Turkey-feed ratio for May was less favorable than last year, but was equal to that of May 1950.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1952

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Indi-	cated	Average: 1951	Indi-
	Average: 1941-50	1952	1951	1951	1951	cated
	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	329	407	440	25.2	27.5	8,394
N.J.	65	81	85	22.6	25.0	1,481
Pa.	883	837	845	20.9	22.5	18,516
Ohio	1,996	1,906	2,211	23.3	18.0	46,901
Ind.	1,432	1,426	1,554	20.4	16.5	29,784
Ill.	1,383	1,757	1,845	19.0	19.0	26,939
Mich.	988	1,232	1,441	24.4	25.0	24,571
Wis.	32	28	32	21.6	24.5	693
Minn.	107	65	63	18.5	22.5	1,968
Iowa	193	141	149	19.8	14.0	3,910
Mo.	1,264	1,318	1,371	15.9	17.0	20,644
S.Dak.	241	351	337	14.5	18.0	3,590
Nebr.	3,462	3,947	4,500	19.7	14.5	69,013
Kans.	12,486	9,701	14,552	15.9	13.0	197,903
Del.	63	58	57	18.8	20.5	1,178
Md.	329	262	259	19.4	20.5	6,402
Va.	452	357	350	17.0	21.0	7,661
W.Va.	83	58	58	17.7	18.5	1,452
N.C.	435	381	392	15.4	23.0	6,693
S.C.	213	175	206	13.9	20.0	2,934
Ga.	172	97	126	12.6	18.5	2,162
Ky.	330	223	221	15.6	16.0	5,173
Penn.	316	195	224	13.9	15.5	4,405
Ala.	14	6	8	14.8	21.0	209
Miss.	11	3	8	21.8	25.0	244
Ark.	28	18	21	13.2	15.5	367
Okla.	5,365	4,095	5,815	13.2	9.5	71,737
Tex.	4,744	1,923	3,461	12.4	9.0	60,347
Mont.	1,350	1,334	1,641	20.8	22.0	27,974
Idaho	748	759	888	25.3	22.0	18,782
Iyo.	198	284	335	20.2	18.0	4,021
Colo.	1,821	2,375	3,040	19.3	14.0	34,872
N.Mex.	334	143	157	11.0	5.5	3,800
Ariz.	26	22	23	22.0	26.0	571
Utah	252	323	326	20.0	18.0	4,977
Nev.	5	4	5	27.7	28.0	141
Wash.	1,781	2,144	2,466	28.1	28.0	49,953
Oreg.	713	753	904	26.2	29.5	18,620
Calif.	602	573	665	18.3	17.0	10,990
U.S.	45,245	39,762	51,081	17.7	16.2	799,977
						645,469
						1,060,298

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
June 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1952  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## RYE

State	Acreage for grain			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	Indi-	Indi-	1941-50	1951	1952
	Average	1951	1952	harvest	1941-50	cated	1951	1951	cated
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
Thousand acres							Bushels		
N.Y.	15	12	9	17.7	18.5	18.5	263	222	166
N.J.	14	11	9	17.2	19.0	17.0	241	209	153
Pa.	33	12	11	14.9	15.5	15.5	478	186	170
Ohio	44	18	17	16.8	16.0	17.5	727	288	298
Ind.	82	50	50	13.4	12.5	14.0	1,099	625	700
Ill.	52	47	40	12.7	13.0	15.0	661	611	600
Mich.	62	62	48	13.8	14.0	14.5	861	868	696
Wis.	102	97	50	11.3	11.5	12.0	1,142	1,116	600
Minn.	171	190	137	13.5	15.0	14.5	2,317	2,850	1,986
Iowa	14	10	9	14.6	14.0	15.0	210	140	135
Mo.	40	25	23	11.5	11.0	11.0	453	275	253
N. Dak.	369	183	143	12.1	14.0	9.0	4,724	2,562	1,287
S. Dak.	434	512	317	12.3	13.0	13.0	5,435	6,656	4,121
Nebr.	329	202	156	10.6	8.5	12.0	3,570	1,717	1,872
Kans.	73	30	34	10.6	9.5	11.5	780	285	391
Del.	16	19	20	13.6	14.5	14.0	218	276	280
Md.	17	14	15	14.6	14.5	15.0	248	203	225
Va.	31	19	17	13.4	14.5	15.0	412	276	255
W. Va.	4	2	2	12.6	13.0	14.0	45	26	28
N. C.	29	15	14	11.6	14.0	15.0	330	210	210
S. C.	14	6	7	9.5	12.5	12.5	135	75	88
Ga.	10	4	6	8.7	11.0	12.0	85	44	72
Ky.	29	17	18	13.3	12.0	14.0	384	204	252
Tenn.	31	15	16	10.2	10.0	10.5	317	150	168
Okla.	70	45	81	8.3	5.0	5.5	603	225	446
Tex.	24	13	30	9.1	6.0	9.0	214	78	270
Mont.	25	9	7	12.1	10.5	13.0	307	94	91
Idaho	5	3	3	14.5	15.0	15.0	70	45	45
Wyo.	14	6	8	10.8	11.0	11.0	157	66	88
Colo.	69	30	30	9.4	8.0	12.0	684	240	360
N. Mex.	8	5	3	9.8	5.0	10.0	76	25	30
Utah	8	5	6	10.4	9.0	10.0	80	45	60
Wash.	19	14	12	11.8	11.0	12.0	232	154	144
Oreg.	30	23	25	13.5	12.0	13.5	416	276	338
Calif.	10	8	8	11.5	11.0	12.0	121	88	96
U.S.	2,294	1,733	1,381	12.1	12.4	12.3	28,095	21,410	16,974

## ALL SPRING WHEAT

State	Production			State	Production		
	Average	1951	Indicated		Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50	1951	1952 1/		1941-50	1951	1952 1/
Thousand bushels							Thousand bushels
N.Y.	109	144	120	Idaho	13,378	21,270	19,350
Wis.	1,307	1,170	1,175	Wyo.	1,446	1,638	1,700
Minn.	18,378	18,560	17,858	Colo.	2,498	1,717	1,995
Iowa	250	238	252	N. Mex.	305	308	375
N. Dak.	140,940	150,975	104,794	Utah	2,259	3,267	3,240
S. Dak.	38,324	50,942	39,891	Nev.	341	390	392
Nebr.	1,053	841	759	Wash.	14,442	15,120	9,223
Mont.	44,558	68,640	60,203	Oreg.	4,730	6,785	4,532
				U.S.	284,687	342,005	265,859

Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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as of  
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1952  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CONDITION JUNE 1

State	All hay	Alfalfa hay	Clover and timothy hay	Wild hay	Pasture	Average 1941-50	1952
	Average: 1941-50	Average: 1941-50	Average: 1941-50	Average: 1941-50	Average: 1941-50		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
Maine	89	93	86	94	91	94	92
N.H.	90	95	91	92	91	95	94
Vt.	90	93	89	90	90	91	93
Mass.	89	92	89	95	90	94	96
R.I.	88	95	89	95	90	96	96
Conn.	89	93	92	95	91	94	91
N.Y.	86	89	38	90	87	88	69
N.J.	83	89	86	87	34	90	86
Pa.	86	91	87	93	85	90	93
Ohio	84	92	86	93	84	91	93
Ind.	83	91	86	91	83	93	94
Ill.	85	90	38	91	85	91	92
Mich.	84	86	86	37	84	86	88
Wis.	85	88	88	87	84	90	91
Minn.	81	80	81	65	80	82	82
Iowa	85	95	89	94	84	95	88
Mo.	85	84	89	85	86	89	85
N.Dak.	81	53	83	60	--	81	52
S.Dak.	82	84	84	87	81	90	82
Nebr.	83	95	85	93	86	92	83
Kans.	85	86	83	83	87	82	87
Del.	84	84	87	90	84	88	93
Md.	81	88	85	90	80	86	91
Va.	79	89	84	93	78	89	85
W.Va.	81	88	85	92	82	90	90
N.C.	80	84	84	87	80	81	84
S.C.	74	81	--	--	--	--	76
Ga.	76	83	80	86	78	80	85
Fla.	73	81	--	--	--	--	72
Ky.	84	87	88	85	85	86	91
Tenn.	79	79	85	79	79	78	83
Ala.	77	82	84	72	77	78	80
Miss.	78	83	81	69	78	82	85
Ark.	81	83	84	86	82	83	86
La.	80	85	82	89	79	89	87
Okla.	80	85	79	87	--	87	85
Tex.	79	79	86	86	--	84	81
Mont.	83	83	84	89	86	83	82
Idaho	86	95	85	96	88	93	93
Wyo.	89	90	88	88	90	88	90
Colo.	86	95	84	93	89	95	95
N.Mex.	83	91	85	91	82	95	67
Ariz.	88	92	88	90	--	--	78
Utah	84	95	81	98	87	96	93
Nev.	81	99	81	86	85	100	83
Wash.	87	86	87	87	88	88	85
Oreg.	87	91	88	92	90	91	92
Calif.	85	89	87	91	--	82	89
U.S.	84	87	86	89	85	90	88

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of  
June 1, 1952

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1952  
3:00 P.M. (E.P.T.)

## PEACHES

State	Average 1941-50	Production 1/			Indicated 1952
		1950	1951	1952	
Thousand bushels					
N.H.	10	1	9	8	
Mass.	54	15	87	56	
R.I.	13	4	21	17	
Conn.	127	96	148	129	
N.Y.	1,347	1,023	1,312	1,280	
N.J.	1,524	1,704	1,992	1,175	
Pa.	2,051	2,194	2,352	2,303	
Ohio	918	808	907	861	
Ind.	507	278	72	456	
Ill.	1,787	1,344	324	1,924	
Mich.	3,861	4,800	605	3,868	
Mo.	613	500	304	630	
Kans.	77	117	130	132	
Del.	261	90	148	124	
Md.	499	389	476	420	
Va.	1,458	707	1,771	2,024	
W. Va.	531	531	581	590	
N.C.	1,867	324	1,806	1,798	
S.C.	3,226	360	2/4,980	4,032	
Ga.	4,114	810	2/3,975	3,570	
Fla.	65	14	24	21	
Ky.	572	116	72	448	
Tenn.	707	63	80	414	
Ala.	1,036	220	256	630	
Miss.	702	183	255	512	
Ark.	2,027	1,650	1,044	1,701	
La.	201	54	63	110	
Okla.	438	302	413	308	
Tex.	1,327	472	696	429	
Idaho	284	41	350	369	
Colo.	1,331	1,219	316	2,565	
N. Mex.	167	32	270	320	
Utah	646	112	800	648	
Wash.	2,086	135	810	1,708	
Oreg.	576	250	400	571	
Calif., all	30,698	2/29,669	2/35,878	33,294	
Clingstone 3/	19,506	2/19,668	2/24,544	22,210	
Freestone	11,193	10,001	11,334	11,084	
U.S.	4/68,186	50,627	63,627	59,365	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1950 and 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1950- Michigan, 100; California Clingstone, 1,250; 1951- South Carolina, 309; Georgia, 100; California Clingstone, 166.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1950- California Clingstone, 833; 1951- South Carolina, 366; Georgia, 100; California Clingstone, 1,042.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of  
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## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
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## PEARS

State	Average 1941-50	Production 1/			Indicated 1952
		1950	1951	Thousand bushels	
Mass.	42	49	45		42
Conn.	50	60	53		52
N. Y.	679	520	486		454
Pa.	277	210	200		205
Ohio	243	177	200		180
Ind.	136	81	100		94
Ill.	308	161	204		188
Mich.	721	736	966		1,073
Mo.	194	135	132		161
Kans.	84	74	78		74
Va.	210	42	102		132
W. Va.	72	42	59		73
N. C.	202	73	154		168
S. C.	92	34	64		50
Ga.	314	158	241		224
Fla.	145	78	75		110
Ky.	128	35	56		95
Tenn.	168	43	58		115
Ala.	241	97	99		117
Miss.	275	136	126		181
Ark.	153	107	94		96
La.	168	105	70		115
Okla.	150	117	104		79
Tex.	335	227	261		170
Idaho	57	36	53		76
Colo.	187	160	193		234
Utah	156	35	198		260
Wash., all	7,046	2/ 5,703	5,554		5,238
Bartlett	5,231	2/ 3,950	3,970		3,654
Other	1,815	1,753	1,584		1,584
Oreg., all	4,929	5,713	2/ 4,997		5,520
Bartlett	1,971	1,896	2,147		2,166
Other	2,958	3,817	2/ 2,850		3,354
Calif., all	12,468	14,168	15,001		14,584
Bartlett	11,009	12,668	13,001		13,001
Other	1,458	1,500	2,000		1,583
U. S.	3/ 30,306	29,312	30,028		30,160

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): New York, 63; Michigan, 40.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1950 - Washington Bartlett, 208; 1951 - Oregon Other, 115.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.,

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June 10, 1952

June 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

## APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA WALNUTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop	and	State	Production 1/			
			Average	1950	1951	Indicated
			Tons			

## WALNUTS:

California	63,030	58,000	67,000	71,000
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## Fresh Basis

## APRICOTS:

California	203,700	213,000	172,000	155,000
Washington	20,020	1,600	4,800	14,500
Utah	5,020	400	6,400	6,000
3 States	228,740	215,000	183,200	175,500

## PLUMS:

California	79,000	2/77,000	97,000	56,000
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## Dry Basis 3/

## PRUNES:

California	183,700	149,000	177,000	137,000
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, California, 3,000; Prunes, California, 1,000 (dry basis).

2/ Includes 2,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	and	State	Condition June 1			
			Average	1950	1951	1952
			Percent			

## PLUMS:

Michigan	61	58	75
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## PRUNES:

Idaho	63	62	93
Washington, all	64	40	57
Eastern Washington	74	38	57
Western Washington	49	49	56
Oregon, all	52	56	55
Eastern Oregon	66	27	73
Western Oregon	49	64	51

## GRAPEs:

California, all	84	88	82
Wine varieties	84	85	77
Table varieties	84	90	80
Raisin varieties	84	89	85

## OTHER CROPS:

California:			
Figs	83	84	85
Olives	75	77	82
Almonds	62	68	57

Washington:

Filberts	1/ 61	46	68
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Oregon:

Filberts	75	73	80
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Florida:

Avocados	62	70	77
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1/ Short-time average.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/ Average 1940-49	Condition June 1 (New Crop)			Percent 1/ Average 1951 1952	
		1949	1950	Indic. 1951		
		1940-49	1950	1941-50		
Thousand boxes						
<u>ORANGES:</u>					Percent	
California, all	48,196	41,860	45,210	38,300	83	
Navel & Misc.	2/	18,273	15,630	14,610	12,900	82
Valencias		29,923	26,230	30,600	25,400	83
Florida, all	46,070	58,500	67,300	78,500	69	
Early & Midseason	3/	25,050	33,600	36,800	44,000	70
Valencias		21,020	24,900	30,500	34,500	69
Texas, all	3,616	1,760	2,700	300	68	
Early & Midseason	2/	2,260	1,120	1,800	200	4/61
Valencias		1,356	640	900	100	4/60
Arizona, all	905	985	1,400	750	74	
Navel & Misc.	2/	460	585	650	350	4/67
Valencias		439	100	750	400	4/71
Louisiana, all	308	360	300	50	75	
5 States	5/	99,096	103,465	116,910	117,900	77
Total Early & Midseason	6/	46,358	51,295	54,160	57,500	—
Total Valencias		52,738	53,170	62,750	60,400	—
<u>TANGERINES:</u>						
Florida		3,890	5,000	4,800	4,500	62
All oranges & tangerines:						69
5 States	5/	102,986	108,465	121,710	122,400	—
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>						
Florida, all	27,280	24,200	33,200	36,000	62	
Seedless	11,730	11,200	15,800	17,000	65	
Other	15,550	13,000	17,400	19,000	59	
Texas, all	17,387	6,400	7,500	200	61	
Arizona, all	3,294	3,400	3,150	2,000	74	
California, all	2,692	2,500	2,730	2,150	81	
Desert Valleys	1,155	1,060	1,160	630	4/80	
Other	1,237	1,440	1,570	1,520	4/81	
4 States	5/	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,350	63
<u>LEMONS:</u>						
California	5/	12,993	11,360	13,450	12,800	79
<u>LIMES:</u>						
Florida	5/	184	260	280	260	72
June 1 forecast of 1952						82
crop Florida limes				300		82

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1949--710; 1950--1,100; 1951--1,600.

4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 66 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In California and Arizona, Navel and Miscellaneous.

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## CHERRIES

Production 1/

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			
	Average: 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated	Average: 1941-50	1950	1951
1952				1952			

	Tons			Tons				
N.Y.	2,620	4,600	6,000	5,100	16,960	26,100	30,200	24,100
Pa.	1,260	1,500	1,600	1,600	6,050	8,400	12,000	9,800
Ohio	441	510	520	530	2,238	2,860	3,600	2,370
Mich.	4,360	8,300	6,800	9,100	48,650	98,000	34,700	87,400
Wis.	777	777	777	777	12,750	13,000	14,500	16,400

## 5 East.

States	8,681	14,910	14,920	16,330	86,648	149,360	144,000	140,070
Mont.	579	320	40	960	317	230	30	350
Idaho	2,534	1,250	3,250	4,660	524	350	610	810
Colo.	466	230	380	980	3,204	1,600	3,200	2,200
Utah	3,254	440	4,000	4,400	2,150	800	3,200	2,800
Wash.	26,290	16,500	12,700	17,800	3,950	2,900	3,500	2,800
Oreg.	20,980	17,400	16,700	24,800	2,190	2,400	3,700	3,000
Calif.	29,650	31,000	19,800	36,100	777	777	777	777

## 7 West.

States	83,753	67,140	56,870	89,700	12,335	8,280	14,240	11,960
12 States	92,434	82,050	71,790	106,030	98,983	156,640	158,240	152,030

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington Sweet, 1,220; Colorado Sour, 200. 2/ Includes 8,700 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

## CONDITION JUNE 1 1/ OF ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/, 19 STATES

State	Average 1941-50	1951		1952
		Percent		

N.J.	87	89	81
Mo.	84	94	82
Kans.	88	98	90
Del.	86	94	83
Md.	87	89	81
Va.	81	85	81
N.C.	80	79	81
S.C.	72	76	85
Ga.	75	67	82
Fla.	75	86	87
Ky.	84	84	90
Tenn.	81	70	83
Ala.	76	78	89
Miss.	78	67	76
Ark.	74	62	73
La.	72	72	80
Okla.	73	81	75
Tex.	73	76	77
Calif.	88	95	86
19 States	79	81	83

1/ Condition reported as of June 1, or at time of harvest. 2/ For all States except Missouri and Kansas, condition relates to all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1. Condition for Missouri and Kansas relates to the commercial early crop only.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1952

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## SUGAR, BEET PULP AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION - UNITED STATES 1/

Product	: Average: 1950 : 1951 : : 1940-49:			Product	: Average: 1950 : 1951 : : 1940-49:		
	Thousand short tons :				Thousand short tons		
Sugar, raw value:				: Sugar beet pulp:			
Sugar Beet	1,483	2,012	1,552	Molasses	156	223	2/
Sugarcane	442	564	418	Dried	99	113	2/
Total	1,925	2,576	1,970	Wet	1,345	1,761	2/
Sugar, refined basis:				: Molasses:	Thousand gallons		
Sugar beet	1,386	1,880	1,450	Sugar beet	32,924	65,098	2/
Sugarcane	413	527	391	Sugarcane:			
Total	1,799	2,407	1,841	Edible	7,479	4,339	3,244
				Blackstrap 3/	32,547	45,095	45,079
1/ Based on data from Sugar Branch, PMA. 2/ Not available. 3/ 80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.							

## SUGAR BEETS

State	: Acreage planted			: Acreage harvested			: Yield per harvested acre		
	: Average: 1950 : 1951 : : 1940-49:			: Average: 1950 : 1951 : : 1940-49:			: Average: 1950 : 1951 : : 1940-49:		
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Short tons		
Ohio	30	30	14	26	22	13	9.6	12.6	9.8
Mich.	93	121	65	79	98	53	8.6	10.4	11.4
Nebr.	63	62	59	57	59	55	12.5	13.8	12.4
Mont.	74	66	49	69	62	45	11.8	12.0	11.9
Idaho	74	97	71	66	87	66	15.6	17.3	18.6
Wyo.	38	38	32	34	36	31	12.0	12.6	14.1
Colo.	152	154	132	140	146	124	13.6	15.0	15.4
Utah	40	40	28	38	58	26	13.8	14.1	15.5
Calif. 1/	140	219	148	128	309	140	16.6	18.8	18.9
Other States	124	187	159	113	168	138	12.3	12.4	13.9
U.S.	828	1,014	757	750	925	691	13.1	14.6	15.2

State	: Production			: Season av. price per			: Value of		
	: Average: 1950 : 1951 : : 1940-49:			: ton rec'd by farmers 2/ : : 1950 : 1951 :			: production		
	Thousand short tons			Dollars			Thousand dollars		
Ohio	258	277	127	11.50	---	---	3,186	---	---
Mich.	704	1,020	605	11.70	---	---	11,934	---	---
Nebr.	716	812	683	11.80	---	---	9,582	---	---
Mont.	817	744	537	11.50	---	---	8,556	---	---
Idaho	1,045	1,508	1,227	10.80	---	---	16,286	---	---
Wyo.	416	454	438	11.40	---	---	5,176	---	---
Colo.	1,883	2,183	1,906	12.00	---	---	26,196	---	---
Utah	517	535	403	11.30	---	---	6,046	---	---
Calif. 1/	2,130	3,927	2,645	10.70	---	---	42,019	---	---
Other States	1,393	2,075	1,914	10.80	---	---	22,312	---	---
U.S.	9,878	13,535	10,485	11.20	11.60	151,293	121,626	---	---

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

2/ Does not include average Government payments under the Sugar Act (excluding abandonment and deficiency payments) of \$2.43 per ton in 1950 and approximately \$2.45 in 1951.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
June 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1952  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## SUGARCAKE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage		Yield of cane		Cane		Cane production	
	harvested		per acre		production			
	Average: 1940-49	1950	Average: 1951	1950	Average: 1951	1950		
For sugar:	Thousand acres		Short tons		Thousand short tons			
Louisiana	250.8	273	258	18.2	19.5	17.3	4,577	
Florida	30.5	37.4	38.9	30.0	31.3	32.4	914	
Total	281.3	310.4	296.9	19.5	20.9	19.3	5,491	

## For seed:

Louisiana	24.1	23	21	18.2	19.5	17.3	431	429	363
Florida	1.0	1.1	1.0	30.0	31.3	32.4	131	124	32
Total	25.1	23.1	22.0	18.7	20.0	18.0	462	463	395

## For sugar &amp; seed:

Louisiana	274.9	295	279	18.2	19.5	17.3	5,008	5,741	4,828
Florida	31.5	38.5	39.9	30.0	31.3	32.4	945	1,203	1,292
U.S. Total	306.4	333.5	318.9	19.4	20.8	19.2	5,953	6,944	6,120

## SUGARCAKE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE

State	Season average price per		Value of	
	ton received by farmers	1/	production	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
For sugar:	Dollars		Thousand dollars	
Louisiana	7.88	5.87	41,859	26,210
Florida	7.41	7.28	8,662	10,055
Total	7.80	6.33	50,521	36,265

## For sugar &amp; seed:

Louisiana	7.88	5.87	45,239	28,340
Florida	7.41	7.98	8,914	10,310
U.S. Total	7.80	6.32	54,153	38,650

1/ Does not include average Government payments under the Sugar Act (excluding abandonment and deficiency payments) of \$1.21 per ton in 1950 and approximately \$0.99 in 1951.

## PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR 1/

Product	Unit	Louisiana	Florida	United States
Sugar Production, raw value:				
Total - Av. 1940-49	: Thous. short	357	84	442
1950	: tons	456	108	564
1951	: "	297	121	418
Per ton of cane -				
Av. 1940-49	: Pounds	156	185	161
1950	: "	172	185	174
1951	: "	133	191	146

## Molasses Production:

Blackstrap 2/ Av. 1940-49	: Thousand	26,775	5,772	32,547
1950	: gallons	36,512	8,583	45,095
1951	: "	36,330	8,749	45,079
Ebible - Av. 1940-49	: "	7,479	--	7,479
1950	: "	4,339	--	4,339
1951	: "	3,244	--	3,244

1/ Based on data from Sugar Branch, PMA. 2/ 80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.,

as of

June 10, 1952

June 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

## MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Division	Milk produced per milk cow		"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/	
		June 1, 1950	June 1, 1951	June 1, 1952	June 1, 1950
Me.		18.8	19.4	20.8	5.3
N.H.		19.2	22.5	21.6	4.6
Vt.		21.7	24.1	23.8	4.9
Mass.		21.6	23.9	24.7	5.4
Conn.		21.1	23.4	24.0	5.0
N.Y.		26.1	29.6	28.1	5.4
N.J.		24.5	26.7	26.1	6.3
Pa.		23.1	25.4	24.8	6.1
N.Atl.		23.66	26.25	25.45	5.5
Ohio		21.0	23.8	23.9	4.9
Ind.		19.5	21.8	22.6	4.4
Ill.		20.5	22.7	22.2	5.2
Mich.		23.7	27.4	26.8	5.1
Wis.		25.2	27.4	27.7	5.8
E.N.Cent.		22.91	25.55	25.70	5.3
Minn.		22.9	25.8	27.0	5.1
Iowa		20.9	22.2	22.2	5.5
Mo.		15.3	17.4	15.7	3.9
N.Dak.		19.4	21.5	20.7	4.2
S.Dak.		17.7	19.9	18.7	2.5
Nebr.		19.4	20.7	21.4	4.1
Kans.		18.2	18.7	17.8	4.1
W.N.Cent.		19.42	21.48	20.84	4.5
Md.		19.7	21.8	21.5	5.9
Va.		15.3	17.2	16.9	3.5
W.Va.		14.9	17.1	14.8	2.5
N.C.		14.4	16.2	15.3	3.9
S.C.		12.0	12.6	13.2	3.5
Ga.		10.5	12.0	10.8	3.5
S.Atl.		14.68	16.23	15.52	3.7
Ky.		14.9	15.7	16.1	3.0
Tenn.		13.4	14.4	13.3	3.3
Ala.		10.3	10.5	11.0	2.9
Miss.		9.1	9.8	9.1	2.0
Ark.		10.9	10.7	10.5	2.2
Okla.		13.2	13.3	14.1	3.1
Tex.		10.3	11.4	10.8	3.7
S.Cent.		11.81	12.20	12.47	3.0
Mont.		20.2	20.5	20.1	2.6
Idaho		22.5	23.8	24.3	3.8
Wyo.		19.5	20.3	22.1	3.2
Colo.		19.4	21.4	21.5	5.8
Utah		22.0	23.7	22.3	4.0
Wash.		24.6	25.7	27.1	4.6
Oreg.		22.5	23.9	24.1	4.2
Calif.		23.0	24.5	24.4	4.9
West.		22.11	23.53	23.84	4.5
U.S.		19.22	21.10	20.86	4.50

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1952

June 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on hand during May	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During May	Jan. - May incl.	Thousands	Number	Millions	Thousands	Number	Millions
Division	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Me.	2,588	2,932	1,860	1,872	48	55	253	273		
N.H.	1,866	1,882	1,782	1,841	33	35	176	187		
Vt.	710	744	1,910	1,990	14	15	72	76		
Mass.	4,328	3,990	1,860	1,869	81	75	415	395		
R.I.	468	461	1,910	1,876	9	9	45	46		
Conn.	2,528	2,763	1,835	1,798	46	50	251	266		
N.Y.	10,332	10,960	1,860	1,841	192	202	963	1,050		
N.J.	11,346	11,729	1,801	1,807	204	212	1,006	1,074		
Pa.	16,616	18,515	1,832	1,829	304	239	1,531	1,686		
N. Atl.	50,782	53,982	1,833	1,838	931	992	4,712	5,053		
Ohio	13,704	13,800	1,891	1,863	259	257	1,246	1,307		
Ind.	13,144	13,856	1,947	1,919	256	266	1,234	1,339		
Ill.	16,256	16,264	1,891	1,879	307	306	1,442	1,529		
Mich.	8,452	7,999	1,848	1,885	156	151	761	771		
Wis.	11,682	11,236	1,841	1,807	215	203	1,053	1,048		
E. N. Cent.	63,238	63,155	1,882	1,872	1,193	1,183	5,736	5,994		
Minn.	18,726	19,512	1,872	1,872	351	365	1,795	1,879		
Iowa	24,543	24,560	1,903	1,919	467	471	2,276	2,403		
Mo.	15,396	14,196	1,944	1,916	299	272	1,383	1,354		
N. Dak.	3,212	3,516	1,922	1,922	462	68	253	298		
S. Dak.	6,662	7,198	1,934	1,953	129	141	604	649		
Nebr.	9,514	9,524	1,913	1,934	182	184	888	914		
Kans.	10,914	10,508	1,916	1,922	209	202	983	994		
W. N. Cent.	88,967	82,014	1,910	1,913	1,692	1,703	8,182	8,491		
Del.	826	790	1,798	1,876	15	15	67	69		
Md.	3,058	2,966	1,823	1,773	56	53	256	259		
Va.	6,294	6,548	1,798	1,755	113	115	569	575		
W. Va.	2,924	2,682	1,910	1,885	56	51	250	236		
N. C.	7,478	8,414	1,686	1,714	126	144	587	674		
S. C.	3,252	3,132	1,637	1,634	53	51	226	236		
Ga.	5,296	5,317	1,624	1,621	86	86	397	418		
Fla.	2,028	2,137	1,702	1,674	35	36	178	186		
S. Atl.	31,158	31,966	1,732	1,722	540	551	2,530	2,653		
Ky.	6,788	6,540	1,822	1,841	124	120	612	634		
Tenn.	6,524	6,568	1,671	1,634	109	108	511	523		
Ala.	4,990	4,988	1,643	1,628	82	81	362	376		
Miss.	4,533	4,574	1,544	1,519	70	69	319	324		
Ark.	5,131	4,861	1,711	1,680	88	82	378	365		
La.	2,729	2,920	1,531	1,538	42	45	187	198		
Okla.	6,808	6,609	1,814	1,798	123	119	599	600		
Tex.	17,022	18,117	1,762	1,746	301	317	1,368	1,489		
S. Cent.	54,535	55,197	1,722	1,705	939	941	4,336	4,509		
Mont.	1,269	1,375	1,860	1,860	24	26	111	121		
Idaho	1,352	1,332	1,916	1,928	26	26	130	127		
Wyo.	580	556	1,906	1,866	11	10	51	50		
Colo.	2,169	2,262	1,869	1,903	41	43	191	207		
N. Mex.	696	674	1,786	1,730	12	12	60	59		
Ariz.	517	454	1,649	1,717	9	8	42	40		
Utah	2,327	2,300	1,835	1,879	43	43	212	208		
Nev.	152	159	1,876	1,922	3	3	13	13		
Wash.	3,263	3,645	1,857	1,835	61	67	328	364		
Oreg.	2,516	2,675	1,897	1,959	48	52	248	269		
Calif.	16,430	17,424	1,829	1,851	301	323	1,438	1,582		
West.	31,271	32,876	1,852	1,865	572	613	2,824	3,040		
U.S.	319,951	326,212	1,838	1,834	5,881	5,983	28,320	29,740		

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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